Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Go Slow, Gentlemen!

One of the most disgraceful proceedings which ever occurred in any legislative body was the act of the Republican House presentatives in the Fifty-first Congress in turning out Democratic members whose seats were contested. The Republican majority did not even go through the form of listening to the merits of the contested election cases, but voted to unseat duly elected Democrats and put in their places Republicans who had not been slected, without the least regard even to a mblance of fairness.

If there are any Democrats in the State Senate at Albany who think that this Republican example can be followed with the pproval of the Democracy of this State, they are mightily mistaken.

Under the decisions of the Court of Apals and the action of the State Board of Canvassers the Legislature was legally organized with a Democratic majority in each branch. The Democrats cannot afford to increase that majority by any act of unfairness or injustice. If they attempt to do this, they will not only lack the support but they will excite the opposition of the great body of the party throughout the State, who do not want their representatives to imitate the fraudulent and rascally practices of the Republican leaders.

We are sorry to observe in the conduct of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections a disposition to attain partisan ends at the expense of judicial fairness and propriety. The ruling of that committee on Monday to the effect that the Republican Senator from the Fighteenth district could not be allowed to show that the ballots actually cast for him were white instead of being red, like the sample ballot which the election officers had erroneously sent to the canvassers, was simply preposterous. In an inquiry such as was conducted by the committee, it is always competent to go behind any such returns and inquire into the truth, just as it would be on the trial of a quo marranto suit in court, to test the title to an office. To unseat a man because he was actually elected by red ballots when the law requires the ballots to be white, would be logical and entirely defensible; but to unseat him because a few election inspectors had stated by mistake that the ballots cast for him were red when in fact they were white, would be an outrage. The sentiment which ought to control, and which we believe will control the Democratic majority in the various contested election cases now before the State Senate. is that which an Albany correspondent attributes to Col. WILLIAM L. BROWN of this city: "I think the time has come when we must go slow. You are going too fast in this matter. Public sentiment is not be hind this proposition. I don't propose to vote to seat any man unless it is proved that he obtained a majority of all the votes

legally east in the district." This is the right view and the just view and the Democratic party will stick to the men who support it.

Cardinal Manning.

In HENRY EDWARD MANNING the Church of Rome loses the last of the three prelates England, and whose remarkable services have in each instance been rewarded with the red hat. For some three centuries after the death of Cardinal Pole no English Catholic dwelling in England had been raised to the rank of Cardinal, yet in our day we have seen the dignity of Prince of the Church conferred successively on WISEMAN, MAN-KING, and NEWMAN. Of the three, each did much in his own way to rehabilitate and advance the Church of Rome in his pative country; but the different abilities of Wise-MAN and NEWMAN were to a large extent united in him who has just died, for he was

at once a vigorous administrator and a potent controversialist. HENRY EDWARD MANNING Was, like NEW-MAN, a peculiarly desirable convert, for he exemplified by birth and education one of the most admirable types of English gentlemen. The son of a member of Parliament, he was sent to school at Harrow which divides with Eton the favor of the aristocracy, and thence proceeded to Baliel, which, although then perhaps eclipsed by Oriel, has since become the most distinguished college in Oxford from an academical point of view. He gained a first-class at the age of twenty-two in 1830, a year before Mr. GLADSTONE carried off the same honors; and he obtained a fellowship at Merton, one of the great prizes of an Oxonian career. After taking priest's orders he was made one of the so-called select preachers for the university, and was evidently marked out for high preferment in the Church of England. coming Archdeacon of Chichester at the age of 32. He was in hearty sympathy with the Pusevite movement, which presently broke out in England, and which ilminated in the publication of Tract 90 and in the secession of JOHN HENRY NEW-MAN from the Anglican Communion. It was in 1845 that Newman, seven years older than MANNING, joined the Church of Rome, but It was not until 1851 that the Archdeacon of Chichester followed his example by throwing up his Anglican dignities and emoluments, and avowing himself a convert to Catholicism. Just as NEWMAN had founded an oratory at Birmingham, so in 1857 Manning organized an dastical congregation at Bayswater ander the name of the Oblates of Saint CHARLES BORROMEO. The promotion of NEWMAN in the Church of Rome was less rapid than that of Manning, owing perhaps of their hearts and of his, to warm up the to an impression, ultimately corrected, that the former was disinclined to accept the doctrine of Papal infallibility. Manning, on caused a good deal of surprise and some the other hand, not long after he entered me priesthood, was made Provost of the Catholic Archdiocese at Westminster, and in that office gave such proof of administrative capacity that on the death of Cardinal WISEMAN in 1865 he succeeded that prelate as Archbishop. He was created a Cardinal

NEWMAN by LEO XIII. In the thirty years that have elapsed since he has been connected with the Archdiocese of Westminster, he has been even more indefatigable than NEWMAN in the onship of his adopted faith. Among his imnumerable lectures and sermons may be mentioned those on the temporal sover- said:

by Pope Pius IX. in 1875, four years before

the same dignity was bestowed on Dr.

England to Christianity, while among his essays and published letters will be readily ecalled those dealing with the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, with the reunion of Christendom, with the alleged conflict of reason and revelation, and with the attitude of the Church of England toward the writings known as "Essays and Reviews." His controversy with Mr. GLADSTONE in relation to the Vatican council is still remembered, as are also his pamphlets dealing with questions of the day, as, for instance his letter to Earl GREY regarding Ireland. his discussion of "Casarism and Ultramontanism." apropos of BISMARCE'S Kulturkampf, and the remarkable tract entitled the "Catholic Church and Modern Society," in which MANNING expressed views almost coincident with those ently proclaimed by Pope LEO XIII. in the Encyclical concerning socialism. From this and other writings it is clear that Cardinal Manning would have liked to start in England a counterpart of the Christian Socialist movement which has gained considerable headway in Germany. The part of mediator, which he successfully assumed in the great dockyard strike at East London, convinced English workingmen that they had his sympathy and deeply

endeared him to the popular heart.

No English convert to Catholicism has taken Newman's place, and that left vacant by Cardinal Manning will be no less hard to fill. Among the Roman clergy of English birth and rearing there is now none so distinguished as either NEWMAN or MANNING was at the time of their conversion to the Church of Rome. The work, however, of which they, with WISEMAN, were the chief architects, has been wrought too skilfully and firmly to be undone. They have restored Catholicism to a place of honor in the eyes of the social and intellectual aristocracy such as it had not occupied since the Reformation. They have also to a large extent extinguished the traditional bigotry and prejudice which, in the memory of men now living, made it possible for the cry of 'No Popery" to inflame the populace of London and of other large urban centres. So complete is the revolution in public opinion, that it now seems scarcely credible that Lord JOHN EUSSELL should have received powerful support in opposing the renewal of a Catholic ecclesiastical organization in Great Britain, and especially the assumption of the titles of Bishop and Archbishop by Catholic prelates. That such an incident and the feeling that gave rise to it seem to belong to ancient history rather than to the middle of the reign of Vicro-RIA, is due to the brilliant talents and incessant exertions of the great converts from the Anglican Communion, in the front rank of whom, and by the side of NEWMAN. Cardinal Manning has stood for upward of a generation. In the estimate alike of his co-religionists and of his Protestant fellow countrymen, he has played a great and exemplary part in contemporary life, and his name is inseparably united with the history of Catholicism in the memorable period of its revival in Great Britain.

Big Game for Mr. Roosevelt.

The Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, whom we may call nine-tenths of the United States Civil Service Commission, is a young man who believes that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. There is necessarily a great deal of humbug in a concern which is founded upon humbug, but the energy and the sand of Mr. ROOSEVELT are so great, and his belief in Mongolian education is so sincere and touching, that he makes the Commission seem more like a thing of flesh and blood and less like a gibbering ghost from Mugwumpia, or an escaped paretic from the Reform Club, than any other man could. Mr. Roosevelt is a hunter, and if he amuses himself by playing schoolmaster, we may be sure it is for the purpose of bringing down the ferule with a shall be received by the election judges who have most powerfully contributed to palm-stinging whack upon offenders at only one polling place in a particular the contemporary revival of Catholicism in against the most sacred majesty of the precinct. This requirement of the law was

and a gallant, and full of sporting blood.

was on thy shore, Maryland, my Maryland, | self declares a specified irregularity to be Mr. ROOSEVELT took the first train for Bal- fatal, the courts must follow that comtimore, and badgered the fellows in the | mand; but in the absence of any such Post Office and the Custom House until they wished that Dorman Eaton and William | Missouri, "the judiciary endeavor, as best Ports and all the greater gods of civil service reform had never been. No bust, statue, or portrait of the Hon. THEODORUS or had not such a vital bearing on the pro-ROOSEVELTIUS will be true to his most characteristic action and habit in life, if a chip is not proudly borne upon the shoulder of that counterfeit presentment. A chip of Atlantean size, too, such a chip as NOAH might have made his ark out of on the dugout plan. For Mr. Roosevelr, though of undoubted Dutch descent, is, by one of those somersaults of inheritance and temperament which are the meat and the despair of physiologist and psychologist, essentially Irish. He is impulsive, frank, combative, gifted with | more important than the expression of the

persuasive speech; and he wears an invisible and ground-grazing coat-tail which he is eager to have somebody tread upon. He doesn't care a rap for bigness. Big Federal officeholders, in particular, stir his anger if he hears that they are allowing the wickedness of politics to penetrate to their subordinates, who are under the ægis of the civil service rules and of ROOSEVELT. How hot he made it for those poor devils of great Federal officials in Baltimore. He virtually took them by the collar and shook them and said to them: "You black-hearted villains, have you been dragging your men into politics?" And then he took the victims by the collar, and said to them: "You suffering and misguided wards of my Commission, have you been allowing yourselves to be dragged into politics? I am here to look after you and to fit for the offices to be filled than those protect you from the contamination of primaries, and, confound you. I'll see that the President knows of these outrages whether you want he should or not." Poor Mr. HARBISON had to bear as meekly as he

which Mr. ROOSEVELT brought from Baltimore of the high-handed proceedings of take a bribe, his own writing on the ballot the men whom the President had appointed affords clear and convincing evidence that to high Federal posts, and who were doing the best they knew how, in the innocence Republican party of Maryland. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S visit to Maryland "What kind of a country are we alarm. living in ?" thought the great Republican officeholders of the Monumental City. What kind of an Administration is this that allows a subordinate to come down here and spank us in the presence of the whole American people for being Republi-

cans?" The Hon. JEREMIAH RUSE, who was plest and easiest methods of identifying getting up his French for the purpose of reading Gallie literature in regard to American pork products, and of learning a few more names of Diseases of the Horse for use in the next edition of his monumental treatise on hippology, told Gen. HARRISON of a Frenchman, but, mind you, a Frenchman reputed to be wofully wicked, who "Above all, no seal."

eignty of the Popes and on the relations of Mr. ROOSEVELT is as full of real as the desert or himself is of sand. But Gen. HARRISON suffered and was strong. Possibly he said something strong with such dilution as is due from a good man What are you going to do when you have incautiously committed yourself, on paper, to civil service reform, and at the same time want, as every sensible politician must, free field for the spoilsman? When you are a spoilsman and your friends are spoilsmen, and yet you have set at the spoilsmen a young man who believed what you said and is hot for the game. Poor Gen. HARRISON If he has erred, he has been punished. The irrepressible, belligerent, and enthusiastic ROOSEVELT has made him suffer and has more suffering in store for him.

For there is no doubt about it; the finest trail which even that mighty hunter ever struck, is under his eyes now, and it leads straight to the front door of the White House. Gen. HARRISON and the Hon. STAN-LEY QUAY are having a beauty of a fight in Philadelphia over the choice of delegates to the Minneapolis Convention; and Gen. HABarson expects every officeholder to do his duty. That duty is to oppose the machinations of QUAY and the friends of BLAINE, and to work for HARRISON. Some of the Federal officeholders didn't do their duty. They opposed the Habbison candidate for delegate. The HARRISON candidate for delegate sent in their names to the Secretary of the Treasury. Six of the offenders were internal revenue gaugers. Ten were Custom House officers. The ave of CLARKSON is no longer kept at Washington, but Gen. HARRISON has a little hatchet a gift, doubtless, from Mr. WANAMAKER'S emporium of bargains. The offending officers were suspended. If it was not a funeral

it was at least a funeral notice. Has the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT read that notice? If he has, he must go at once to Philadelphia, whither duty and glory call him. Is the ægis of civil service reform to be kicked about like a battered hat? Is the right assured to every officeholder by act of Congress and infinite supplementary legislation by Earon and Godkin and the immortal Porrs, of having no politics, or what he pleases, to be snatched from him If we and Mr. ROOSEVELT know Mr. Roose-VELT, not much! What a magnificent quarry awaits that intrepld hunter! If he does his duty, and when does he fail to do it? he will visit the scene of the outrage. collect the facts, and make a report that will hum and seethe. "To the Hon. CHARLES FOSTER. Secretary of the Treasury-Sir: Your open and shameless vio lation of the letter and spirit of the Civil Service act in Philadelphia forces me to demand your resignation. I am, sir, your obedient servant, THEODORE ROOSE VELT." "To the President-Sir: I scarcely need to point out to you that as the result of my investigations in the Philadelphia cases your continuance in office will be a continuing violation of your solemn professions and pledges. I am sir, with high respect, yours, T. ROOSEVELT."

Now is Mr. ROOSEVELT's opportunity. If the facts in the case of these Federal officeholders in Philadelphia are as represented. HARRISON. Sauce for the goose, sauce for the gander. There is nothing more sacred about officials in Washington than about officials in Baltimore.

A Secret Ballot Impossible.

In commenting upon the recent decision of the Court of Anneals in the Onondars county election case, under which 1,200 voters lost their votes because their ballots were wrongly endorsed by the County Clerk, the Albany Law Journal regrets that a decision recently made by the Supreme Court of Missouri was not referred to in the argument before the Court of Appeals.

In Missouri an Australian ballot law has lately taken effect. It prescribes that votes Civil Service act and rules. He hunts a disregarded and votes were received at spoilsman as he would hant the damnéd and two polling places. The Supreme Court of luxurious mountain goat. A comely youth | the State holds that the returns were not invalidated by reason of this act When he heard that the spoilsman's heel of the election officers. . If the law itdeclaration, says the Supreme Court of they may, to ascertain whether the deviation from the prescribed forms of law had ceedings as probably prevented a free and full expression of the popular will. If it had, the irregularity is deemed fatal; otherwise it is not "

Even if this Missouri case had been before the Court of Appeals, it is probable that the decision in the Onondaga case would still have been the same, because a majority of the court deemed it to be the paramount object of the new ballot law in this State to insure secreey at all bazards, and regarded the attainment of such secreey as popular will, if expressed by means of a bal-

lot which could be identified. It is very strange, however, that all ballot reformers, wise or simple, have not by this time become able to perceive that the attainment of absolute secrecy in regard to the contents of a ballot, against the will of the voter who casts it, is utterly impossible, whether the ballot be one of the old-fashioned sort or one of the new-fashioned sort, or an Australian blanket. Nobody has yet had the audacity to propose, and nobody ever will propose seriously to restrict the choice of the voter to candidates whose names are printed upon the official ballot placed in his hands. He must be left at liberty to change every name if he likes. and substitute the names of qualified persons whom he regards as more whose names are printed on the ballot. Having this liberty of choice, he may always erase one of the printed names, and with his own hand write some other namon the ballot. By doing this he furnishes could the very uncomplimentary reports an absolutely certain means of identifying his vote: and if he is wicked enough to he has cast his vote in accordance with his

corrupt agreement. But even if we go much further and main tain the constitutionality of a prohibition against voting for any candidates except those whose names are printed upon a blanket ballot, it would be easy enough, even then, by a preconcerted arrangement to vote for a single candidate of the opposite party, for any voter to identify the ballot cast by him, and prove that he had kept his word to vote in a particular way. We have considered two of the very sim-

ballots: but a college freshman of very little ingenuity could devise a dozen others. In view, then, of the utter impossibility o enacting any statute which shall be constitutional and yet prevent the identification of ballots, if voters want to identify them. is it not about time that the people who seek in a free Government to impose the Now, obligation of secrecy upon voters against

their will, should turn over the unprofitable task to squarers of the circle and students of perpetual motion?

Senator Stanford on Arion and Two Minutes.

In a Washington despatch to THE SUN o yesterday the Hon. LELAND STANFORD senior Senator from California and the greatest trotting horse breeder on the globe, made, we believe, his first forecast upon future speed, in connection with the sale of his \$150,000 colt, Arion, to Mr. Forres of Boston. Mr. Forres is a citizen of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts He possesses perhaps the grandest estate in the Union in the great and beautiful island of Naushon. He still calls the Puritan, the craft which, next to the America. commands the most lasting admiration of our yachtsmen, his own. And the fleetest trotter now professionally on the turf Nancy Hanks, is his besides. To become also the owner of Arion enlarges his crown of distinction to the size that would be called brilliant if worn by any gentleman of the country.

But to return to Senator STANFORD'S prediction. It may be true upon the main point, namely, that we are not to see the two-minute trotter; but this is accompanied with so faulty an estimate of Arion as to seriously shake Senator STANFORD'S credit as a prophet. "If ever a horse trots a mile in two minutes," says he, "Arion will be the horse." The Senator's judgment as a horseman is evidently paralyzed by the brilliancy of his success as a breeder. Seeing in Arion, the brightest star of the Palo Alto sky, a product so far beyond even his own wildest expectations of years ago, he is impelled, perhars for sheer weariness from constant and ever more surprising success, to rest in the idea that breeding can go no further. The American trotter, complete, improved to the last stage of perfection, is here. The limit of speed is reached. If Arion cannot go the mile in two minutes, reflects his former owner, the feat is beyond hope.

The more sanguine philosophers upon the two-minute trotter will find encouragement in the precise reason which makes Senator STANFORD incline to despond. The simple fact that the latter entertains, however vaguely, the notion that Arion is within striking distance of two minutes, is calculated before all other effects to rouse the feeling that the goal will be reached at last. For, speaking plainly, to imagine that a colt of to-day may be the horse for all time, and that we have already reached the end of the trotter's evolution, is a theory opposed to too strong reasoning to remain worthy of a second thought. Arion is but the second generation from the horse from which the science and cultivation of trotters began in its present intelligence and force. His dam is in the fourth generation only. To suppose that from the crude, coarse, unknown, unadapted, and undeveloped elements which go to make up this descent the ideal result has been attained, and that Arion is the best possible, is to deny every known fact in he must talk plainly to the Hon. Benjamin the history of universal breeding. As a matter of scientific truth the cultivation

of the trotter is in its infancy. There is still another aspect of Arion's pedigree calculated to raise the hope of seeing eventually the two-minute mile performed. The dispassionate observer will find a peculiar cause for hopefulness in what the anti-thoroughbred theorists regard as a striking illustration of their argument-Arion's very great strength in trotting blood as distinguished from the blood of the runner. It is undeniable that there is in the thoroughbred a quality of endurance beyond competition from any other source. Many breeders have shown, and most conspicuously Senator STANFORD. that the racing blood can, to a disputable extent, be successfully blended with what we know as the trotter's. But if from almost pure trotting lines there can come a horse of Arion's calibre, why, the help of the thoroughbred infusion is still in reserve. So when that can be added hereafter in the most effective quantities and at the happiest moments to the lines of descent from Arion and from others brought upon the same principle as he to a still higher development, how reasonable becomes the supposition that the gap remaining between the powers we have up to date and those of the two-minute flyer will be filled for the final triumph!

" If I were a young man," said Mr. JOHN G. WHITTIER recently, "I should ally myself with some high, and, at present, unpopular cause, and devote my every effort to accom-plishing its success." This is quite in the spirit of the latter days of the abolitionists but what special necessity is there that the noble cause should be unpopular? Unpopular ity is a purely negative quality from a moral point of view, unless indeed it shows, as often happens, that the cause, however excellent, is not yet a matter of practical politics, that the time is not yet ripe.

In Mayor GRANT's recent message he said that the question of selecting a site for a new municipal building was still in abeyance, and that he would call together at an early date the Commission charged with that selection, and urge immediate action. According to the final estimates which the Board of Apportionment has agreed upon for the year 1802, the rental charges for the year 1802. to which the Mayor makes reference, are a follows: To HENEY HILTON for the premises occupied by the Comptroller, Commissioner of Accounts. Commissioner of Jurors, and Receiver of Taxes, \$63,500; to the New Yorke sals-Zeitung for the offices of the Counsel of the Corporation and of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, \$18,500; to George PEABODY WETMORE for the premises occupied by the Department of Public Works, \$6,000; to the Cooper Union trustees for offices occupled by the Civil Service Commissioners, \$1,-500; to owners of the premises occupied by the Department of Public Parks, \$6,500; to Recorder SMITH for office rent. \$2,000; for a loft in Chambers street (it is so described required by the Board of Assessments. \$2.500; and for sundry Civil District Court rooms the remainder of the gross sum of \$133,125. In the case of the civil courts which are distributed about town, the erection of a new public building would in no wise lessen the city's expenses, as the law provides for the holding of courts in the district in and over

which their jurisdiction extends. There will be accommodations in the new Criminal Court building on Centre street, when completed, for several of the department which now occupy leased premises; and making allowance for these and for the civil court which, for the reasons stated, cannot be gathered into one building, it is doubtful whether the amount which could be saved by the erection of a new structure would be in excess of \$75,000, if so great as that figure.

If the city is to embark in the building line. it might with utility and advantage enter a more promising field by renovating and restoring the Essex Market and Yorkville Police Courts, by erecting a much-needed Police and Civil Court House on the west side of town above Forty-second street, by considering the suggestion of the Police Commissioners for a new Police Headquarters further up town, and by making such alterations in the brown-stone building now occupied by the criminal courts as will make it available for other departments after it shall have been vacated for the Centre

street structure now building, which will be completed and ready for occupancy, the Mayor declares in his message, "before another

The death of the Duke of CLARENCE and AVONDALE, eldest son of the Prince of Wales while it has excited great interest and sympathy among subjects of the British Crown in all parts of the globe, is to be deplored rather on account of the personal sorrow which it causes to his mother, the greatly loved Princess o Wales, and to the young woman who was to have married him in a few weeks, than on acsount of any great importance it may have on the future of the British Crown. Even royalty beneath the iron mask which court etiquette compels it to wear, is but human, and no one however ardent against monarchism, need hesitate to express sympathy for the dead Prince's mother, and for the young girl placed in almost the saddest position which a woman

can occupy. The death of the Duke of CLARENCE and Avox-DALE will have no immediate practical effecon the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland. The Prince of Wales, except for the shock which the death of his eldest son must cause, is no more likely to die now than at any time since his illness of nearly s score of years ago. His second son, Prince GEORGE of Wales, has just recovered from a serious attack of typhoid fever; he is a sturdy young man, whose outdoor life as an officer actually in command of a seagoing man-ofwar probably has strengthened his constitu tion and given him a stronger hold on life than his ill-fated elder brother. The death of that elder brother, however, makes his marriage a political necessity, and it is not impossible that, within a few months, his betrothal, perhaps to an English princess, may be an

nounced. In case of the death of Prince George without issue, the Duchess of Fire, eldest daughter of the Prince of Walks, would become heiress presumptive to the crown; and it is conceivable that such an event might strain the loyalty of the British people. Much dissatisfaction was expressed when, two years and a half ago, the Prince of Walls's eldes daughter married the Earl (now Duke) of Fire lest the children of a man not of royal birth should rule over Great Britain. At the time it was suggested that she should renounce her rights to the throne; but no such renunciation is possible under the act of settlement of 1702, so that the Duchess of Fire is still in the line of succession to the throne. as is also her baby daughter, the Lady ALEX-ANDRA DUFF.

All the most eminent scientific scholars and experienced practitioners in the medical profession in all the countries of the world are trying to discover some means of dealing with the influenza. Great will be the glory of that one of them who shall be successful, if such an one shall ever be heard of. It may be that some curative drug will be found: it may be that some other means of prevention or cure will be discovered. We are in hope that some American physician of scientific genius will yet receive the blessings of the ages for telling mankind how to get rid of the destroying influenza.

The death of Mrs. MARY McCREA STEW-ART, and the announcement of her large bequests to various private persons and public associations, has caused new interest in what is known generally as the "Collateral Inheri-tance Tax law." The title is a misnomerat present; for by last year's amendments to the original act the tax is extended to all property sequeathed by will or subject to the intestate laws of this State, and must be paid by all persons and corporations except those corporations exempted by law from taxation. The original Collateral Inheritance Tax law (chapter 483 of the Laws of 1885 imposed a tax of five per cent, on property passing by will or under the intestate laws to all persons except the father, mother, husband, wife, children, brother, sister, lineal descendants born in lawful wedlock, wife or widow of a son. and husband of a daughter, or to societies exempt from taxation. Chapter 215 of the Laws of 1801 imposes a tax of one percent on all property devised or passing to the persons and ocieties exempted by the earlier act, leaving the five per cent. tax on property going to all other persons. Both acts exempt estates of less than \$500 from any such tax, and the later act exempts from the tax on property passing to lineal ascendants and descendants estates valued at less than \$10,000. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, the State received from the tax nearly \$000,000. Under the law, as it exists now, this amount should be exceeded very considerably during this present fiscal year and hereafter. The County Treasurers and the Comptroller of this city are allowed to retain five per cent of all moneys collected under the law.

There were some scandalous proceedings at the time of the opening of the Oklahoma lands on the part of speculators who acted under the protection of functionaries sent from Washington. The Interior Department can easily prevent other scandals of the kind and secure fair play for all settlers when the Cherokee strip shall be opened. But already the Arkansas papers are making charges that ought to attract the attention of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Land Office. It is alleged that certain favored persons have concocted a scheme under which they will be able to appropriate the most valuable lands in the strip, and that they have fixed things so that they will secure farming claims and town sites as soon as the strip shall be offered for sale. This sort of business can be operated with success only through the consivance of high officials in Washington.

Consul Pace of Port Sarnia has merely spoken the public mind when he remarks in the latest Consular Reports that "there is no such thing as a middling good egg." Our Canadian friends are rather sensitive on the question of eggs since we levied a duty of five ents a dozen on their product, and they have found to their sorrow that eggs delivered at Liverpool in "middling condition" are not a profitable speculation; and yet, while Canada s scanning the horizon for a good egg market. there is a part of the Dominion that suffers for

One morning last summer the head waiter at a big hotel announced to the assembled guests that there wasn't such a thing as an egg in the markets of Vancouver. Old settlers, in that lusty town of five summers, remarked that every now and then British Columbia is threatened with the horrors of an egg famine. There seems no reason why the province should not produce her own eggs, but she looks instead to the outside world for a large part of them; and grievous to relate, too many of them should he graded in the class which Consul Pace says loes not exist. "It is always safe in this part of the realm to order your eggs poached," said one of the Queen's subjects. "If they are not what they ought to be, they won't peach."

Canada really ought to take care of her own citizens who are famishing for eggs before she complains that we are discriminating against her hens.

O Bunn ! To run Enros of Ten Sru-Ser: I think it a rank shame the way this man Farmer Dunn goes on. He promised us a cold wave and akating sure on Wadnesday, but, of course, we will not have it. I think it could be serving him right if you would print the

Ing:
I'm a nice little boy.
And like to have fun.
But I'm continually knocked out
By that son of a gun—
I refer to Local Forscaster Duns. O Donn: O Donn:
You set of a gun.
You'll te the death of us ere you have done.
You promised us skating.
Now none has come.
You sweet seemed beauty
O Dunn: O Dunn.

Truly a Melpunate. Pres Pad.

JOHNNY DATES, age 8.

IS AMERICA SLOW TO WRATH?

The Chillans Can Answer this Question. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If there was any doubt on the subject before, the progress of diplomatic negotiations in the difficulty with Chili has now served abundantly to es tablish the fact that as a nation this country is ex-eedingly slow to wrath-so slow, indeed, that it is a matter of belief with several for eign powers that, in questions which other people understand as affecting the national dignity and the honor of the flag, this country cannot be stirred to wrath at all.

It is now nearly three months singe an open.

deliberate, and stinging insult was offered to our flag. In the preconcerted attack on the streets of Valparaiso upon the liberty men of the man-of-war Baltimore. The facts are well enough known now to everybody, though it only be a few weeks before they are forgotten in an effusion of good celing toward the perpetrators of the insult, such is our national character. For months the Baltimore lay in the harbor of Valparaiso, her officers and men strictly confined to the ship, not because it was unsafe for foreign men-of-war to grant liberty, but because it was unsafe for an American manof-war to do so. Her men were mobbed, beaten, killed in the streets, and haled to prison with lassoes around their necks, her o openly insuited and threatened whenever they showed themselves on shore, while the press of Santiago rang with abuse of this country and taunts that the great inert nation dared not or cared not to uphold the honor of its flag abroad, and not only could not protect its citizens, but suffered the uniforms of its naval service to be a provocation to mob vioence in a foreign port.

In the three months that have since elapsed country has suffered its indignation. which never reached a dangerous point to be completely allayed by an impudent pretence and a so-called judicial investigation, and it now learns, without emotion, that the principal offender was one of the very men attacked, and that the police who killed Riggan did only their duty. This finding, which is in direct conflict with the sworn testimony of the Baltimore's men themselves, who are the only credible witnesses to the affair, is to be accepted as sufficient explanation and apology, and the abundant good feeling toward Chill will continue to increase until the next open outrage, when the same farce will be repeated, except, perhaps, that the firmness and dignity of the demand on our part may be somewhat tempered by the fact that the Chilian navy will then possess a ship in every way the superior of anything in the United States navy now

Truly we are a great nation. Another great nation, with a navy, would have exacted re-dress first and would have listened to the dipomatic explanation and receive the necessary apology afterward. But we have no pavy and we do not do things in that way. And all the while the busiest people on a question touch-ing the national honor have been the British Ministers at Washington and Santingo, and people of this country have not even winced when it was openly hinted that, next to the British Minister, the busiest man in the affair was a cidevant ship chandler of Callao, and that the question of the honor of the fing was to be made a matter of bargain with this individual. The Chilians, on the other hand. and their foreign advisers, to whose interest it has been to stir up ill feeling between the two countries to a point just short of open hostilities, have proceeded consistently on the assumption that this country could not be forced into a war, and it now appears that they have been right all the time.

OUR CHINESE QUESTION. Another Chinaman Objects to the Coneral

Attack on His People. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That socalled Lewis seems to fancy himself of late that he could establish a little fame by antagonizing the Chinese since he has lost his prestige as a preacher upon the pulpit, and giving for an excuse a three-year toothache as his alleged retirement from an arena where he could

do so much good. He began his attacks against the harmless Chinese very boldly, and even styled himself as a "fighter from the ground un " but he falled to show that spirit when occasion required him to face Dr. J. C. Thom; instead, he preferred to soliloquize before a small audience, and upbraided the Chinese in an unchristianlike manner, allowing no one to vindicate himself. In his eyes there is not a grain of virtue in a Chinaman's soul, high or low, as he terms it. I would not say he lies, he merely exaggerates. Our nation contains four hundred militons of inhabitants, but, according to Mr. Lewis's dogmatic theology, not one of them is going to heaven after death. The aim of a clergyman is to save souls, but not to condemn; evidently Mr. Lewis is trying to propound a new system of theology.

is to save souls, but not to condemn; evidently Mr. Lewis is trying to propound a new system of theology.

Mr. Lewis calls himself a friend of the Chinese. He is then indeed an honorable man; so was Brutus an honorable man. May be that the modern Brutus's intention is ustily directed toward a good end, but we failed to see it, for what venom he has poured forth to infect the truly Christian minds against the Chinese has only taken effect among his own friends, who are blinded by popular prejudice any way. The fair-minded lays, as well as the ecclesiastics, can see and judge for themselves. Whatever Mr. Lewis writes to scandalize the Chinese is only time wasted, he will avail nothing to establish a reputation for himself here. Upon the sand lots of the Pacific coast is where he should have been; there his followers will herald his name as Denis Kearney No.2.

I presume he is wishing that he could live long enough to see the day when Cupid's how is under his control respecting intermarriages. If he has such a wish he is not a philosophical man. He ought to know after his long years of study that love originates not from any known cause, but from that unexplainable over which we have no control. The deplorable asneet Mr. Lewis presented to the public of girls marrying Chinese cannot be represented more deplorable. If the intelligence? A girl is not going to marry a Chinese nor a man of her own race without exercising a certain degree of discretion or consummate mutual attraction. When marriages have been thus contracted not a happier couple could be found.

A Chinese gentleman now living in Hartford married a lady of high family fitteen waster.

thus contracted not a nappler couple could be found.

A Chinese gentleman now living in Hartford married a lady of high family fifteen years ago. But unfortunately his wife died after five years of a happy married life, leaving three hoys; no smarter nor brighter fellows could be found anywhere in a single family. They are still living in Hartford, with all the luxuries a wealthy father can afford to give them. If Mr. Lewis were to tell this story upon the pulpit he would paint it in glaring colors and say that the father of these children had sold them as slaves in Old Cathay.

L. Wing.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The British war ships Royalist and Ringdove have just completed a "cruise of revenge" among the Solo-mon Islands, where several native chiefs have been mon Islands, where several native chiefs have been executed. The chiefs in question were implicated in the marder of some British subjects and having had this proved to their satisfaction, the Captains had the men shot. One native, an accessor, was publicly Nogged. The men mundered by the natives were British subjects trading in the islands. The Revalistis reported to have sweed the standard to have assed the standard to have sweet the sweet the swe ported to have seized the Syuriey schooner Emma Fisher an interior and trading cutter without a trad-ing license. She was taken to Fift to be dealt with by Sir J. H. Thurston, the "High Commissioner for the We seen Partie. Another vessel, the Fresh, was also select. In panishing the natives for the murders, their

action. In punishing the natives for the murders, their war anoway liages, and other property were destroyed by the men who landed from the war ships.

The figures of France's national debt, presented by Camille Dreyfors are truly mammicent. It was became by Francis I, primarily to establish the artiflery. The debt which produced the Revolution was in deliars, 250,800,000 Napoleon I, increased it immensely, and 2500,000,000 was nated by the allege. \$260,000,000 was exacted by the alles in 1815. The Restoration borrowed \$200,000,000 to give to emigris. many of whom got back the property taken in the Revolution. Other loans added \$40,000,000. Louis Philippe borrowed \$6,200,000, and the second republic \$10,500,000 to pay his debts. Louis Napoleon was the greatest borrower of all. In the first month after becoming Emperor he borrowed \$60,000,000,000 and soon after \$500,000,000 for the Grances. coming Emperor he borrowed \$60,000,000, and soon after \$50,000,000 for the Grimean war. The war in Italy cost \$100,000,000 and the war in Mexico \$60,000,000. Preparations made after the Prassians startling victory at Sadowa cost \$60,000,000. Eagents borrowed \$150,000,000 after the battle of Worth. The direct cost of the war of \$50 insatimated at \$2,000,000. Oct. though M Previous though it was less the indirect cost having been far rised. The present republic in 1881 borrowed \$20,000,000 references in start years. wed \$200,000000 redeemable in sixty years. and in its twenty years of existence has made debts for

> Composed of the Simplest Lags. From the Broken Daily Advertises, 7 of positivy,

PICTURES BY THOMAS HICKS, M. A. Paintings and Studies by an Eminent American Artist To Be Sold at Auction.

It is but a few mouths more than a year now since Thomas Hicks died, leaving behind him a name that will always be honored in the annals of American art. As one of the most eminent of the early painters of the century. the works of his brush have a peculiar interest to persons of taste, who willfind in the collection of his works, now got together by his executors, many representative examples of a talent that placed him high among the best known painters of his day

Mr. Hicks was born a Quake at Newton, Pa. on Oct. 18, 1823, but early ceased to observe the ways of that sect. Even at the age of 15 years he showed takent as a painter of portraits. He studied first at the Pennsylvanta Academy of Pine Arts in Philadelphia, and then at the Academy of Design in this city. In 1845 he went to Europe, where he studied chiefly under the French master, Conture, returning to New York four years later, where he at once took a high rank among the portrait painters of the day. While in Rome in 1847 Mr. Hicks painted his "Italia." a ha! length figure.

Two years after his return to New York Mr. Ricks was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, and from 1873 to 1885 he was President of the Artists' Fund Society, to which he contributed many of his best works. In the present collection of pictures left by the artist are several of his notable portraits of distinguished persons. Among those who sat for him were Bryant, Longfellow, Washington Irving, Edwin Boots, Hal-leck, Cliver Wendell Holmes, Lincoln, Sew. ard, William M. Evarts, the Rev. Bobert Collyer, and Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, He was always a busy man, and pictures, now shown to the public for the first time in the galleries of the American Art Asacciation in Twenty-third street, represent the fruits of his summers' studies near his home at Trenton Falls and elsewhere. There are a number of genre subjects also, and some studies in still life and fruits.

Among the portraits included in the present exhibition is the large picture of Dr. Elisha R. Kane, clothed in furs and seated in the calin of the Advance; portraits of the Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, Edwin Booth as Richelins, and Washington Irving at Sunnyside. Besides these are copies of Rembrandt's "Jew and Rabbi" in the National Gallery, London, and a fac-simile copy of Stuart's Washington in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

These titles of some of the pictures in the present notable collection will serve to signify the character of the subjects with which the painter occupied his brush in his summer excursions into the country: "Autumn on the Black River." "Off Bateman's Point, Newport," "A Favorite Nock at Thornwood,"
"Old Pennsylvania Kitchen." "Britany "A Favorite Nook at Thornwood." Peasants," "Birches at Thornwood," "Wood Interior," "Street in Pont-Aven, Brittany," "Study near Eiberon," "Water Liliss and Marsh Mallows," "October Day in the Woods," "Pine Tree and Bocks, Lake George." "A Winter Walk," and "The Path Through the Woods." Other pictures that may be named as notable are the "St John in the Desert." Renewing the Old Love," "A School Girt," The Cavalier," and "Happy Childhood."

There are altogether sixty-nine admirable paintings and studies shown at the American Art Galleries, where they will be on exhibition until the evening of Thursday. Jan. 21, when they will be sold at auction by Mr. Kirby. The occasion is one of unusual interest to the connoisseur, the student, and collector of American painters.

THE PROPOSED ROTANIC GARDEN. One-Tenth of the Private Endowment Raised -The Rest Should Come Promptly.

Promibe Tribune. About three years ago the Torrey Botanical Club determined to attempt to obtain a botanical garden for the city. Kew Gardens were regarded as a model; and the aim was to do for New York and America what Kew has done for London and Great Britain. The matter was referred to a committee, who considered the project in detail and decided that the most available site for such an enterprise was in Bronx Park, which, by reason of its central position its ready accessibility, its diversified topography and abundant supply of water, offered the most desirable situation for the proposed institution. Representatives of the committee waited on the Commissioners of Public Farks and found them not only willing but anxious to cooperate in the endeavor.

The scheme was cordially supported by the press, and last winter it was decided to present a plan to the city authorities, which after some modifications to meet their views, was accepted by them and submitted to the Legislature. The bill thus prepared became a law without opposition. Its provisions are already well known to the public. By it can be supported by the garden and the sum of \$520,000 appropriated for the erection of buildings whenever the incorporators secure a guarantee fund of \$250,000 from other sources. The general management of the enterprise is vested in trustees under annual elections by the incorporators, but to give greater steadiness and affected in the state of the development of the annual elections by the incorporators, but to give greater steadiness and Bronx Park, which, by reason of its central

the incorporators secure a guarantee fund of \$250.000 from other sources. The general management of the enterprise is vested in trustees under annual elections by the incorporators, but to give greater steadiness and efficiency in the development of the scientific and educational departments, the control of those departments is lodged in a more permanent Board, composed of the President and three professors of Columbia College, the President of the Board of Education. This will secure a scientific direction of the utmost attainable stability, unity, and efficiency.

The educational advantages which such a garden will offer to the people are scarcely to be estimated. There they will be able to see and study all forms of vegetable life which can be successfully grown in the open air or under glass, interesting whether from their beauty, ornament or utility. They may become familiar with flowers, trees, and shrubs. It will be a refining influence of the greatest possible value. To students who are prosecuting the study of botany it will aford advantages nowhere at present to be secured in the United States.

What is needed to consummate this great enterprise is the speedy securing of the endowment fund required by the Legislature, Columbia College has taken the lead in providing this by its liberal subscription of \$25,000. Nothing sould more justify public confidence than this action. The trustees of Columbia have pronounced it a plan worthy of their own liberal support, and have evidenced their desire to be of service to the people at large. It is most fortunate for the future of the enterprise that Columbia has been willing to accept the responsibility of its scientific direction, and has given this substantial proof of its interest. Columbia has been willing to accept the responsibility of its scientific direction, and has given this substantial proof of the interest. Columbia has been willing to accept the responsibility of its scientific annual future of the enterprise that Columbia is the only college in the

Two Boston Wemen of Norve.

It is not one time in a hundred that a woman has the forethought and presence of mind to chase a pickpocket and recover her property, instead of screaming for the police.

There were two such plucky women on Washington street yesterday afternoon however. They were near the crowded corner of Washington and Winter streets when one of them foil a hand in her pocket. She made a grab for the hand, but it and her pockstock were missing. With a rush she was after the third, whom she gratited right in the midst of team traffic on Washington street, which was for the time delayed. The horses of one car thrust their heads against the woman and her captive. Her friend was an able second, and laid a hand on the other shoulder of the pickbocket, a young man some 25 years of age. You fiend cried the other, give up that pocketlessly. This was too much for the fellow's nerves, and he quickly quief it out and handed it over. The woman let go, and the man disappeared up the street on a dead run, while the teams ones more moved along in numbroken procession. from the Batm Jou sal.

Mrs. Young Breaks a Record. From the Philadelphia Roard. SPRINGPILLD, O. Jan. 12 - Mrs. Deborah foung, aged 45, gave bith to her twenty-second child this morning. She has broken the county record.